Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1801. [No. 305.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Nov. 27. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 3. Auctioneers.

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.
Aug. 7. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Alligator from Liverpool,
Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.
Oct. 5. d

Freight Wanted

For the Sloop
SALLY,
Captain CARPENTER,
Carries about 350 barrels—for N. York or Rhode-Island, on moderate terms, if application is made soon.

JOHN G. LADD.

Landing and for Sale, from said vessel,
10 Puncheons well flavoured St. Vincent Rum,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Sweet Cider, Cheese, and dry Cod-Fish.
November 28. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
COTTOM & STEWART's
Book-Store, Royal-street,
POLITICAL ESSAYS,
RELATIVE TO THE
War of the French Revolution;
—VIZ.—
AN ARGUMENT
Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:
A LETTER
To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And
A MEMORIAL,
Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.
They have likewise on hand,
A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.
Nov. 30. d

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,
N. England Rum in bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the chest,
Castile and white soap in boxes,
45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,
Fine salt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fish by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,
Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.
Also,
Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,
Mens' strong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,
A few bales of gurrahs and salgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.
Sept. 14. d

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to present their accounts immediately—such as are indebted will please to make payment, in my absence, to Mr. James Keith, jun.

JAMES PORTER.
Nov. 10. eo3w

FOR SALE,

30 bls. BEEF, warranted to keep a three years' voyage,
30 kegs of SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants Wharf. Nov. 28. d3teo

JEWELRY.

CHARLES GOUVERNET,
Who has just arrived at this place, informs the ladies and gentleman that he has a handsome assortment of JEWELRY,
Consisting of

Necklaces,	Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,	Lockets,
Bracelets,	Rings,
Gold and Silver Watches,	Pearl Beads,
Watch Chains,	Black Jetts,
	&c. &c. &c.

All of which he offers for sale, by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable price. Apply at Mr. John Baumes's private boarding house, Water street, next door to Mr. Lemoine's.
November 30. d3t

40 qr. casks of excellent
Old PORT WINE,
Liverpool Salt, loose
do. do. in sacks.

☞ *For Charter,*
To any Island in the West-Indies, the schooner MISSISSIPPI.

☞ *Freight Wanted,*
To Charleston, for sch'r Two Brothers.
Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants Wharf, Nov. 18. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Alligator from Liverpool,
A large and general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.
They have also on hand,
A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND
SALT,
suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.
Oct. 3. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,
Coarse and fine salt,
Russia sheeting and Duck,
West India and N. E. rum,
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,
Hyson, hysonskin, Souchon and bohea } Teas of the best quality,
A few casks Madeira wine,
Do. bls. beef,
Mould and dipt candles,
7 by 9 window glass,
Soap, cheese and shad,
Men and womens' shoes,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Cotton and wool in bags,
1 box linen checks,
1 do. playing cards,
1 do. Dutch quills,
Sewing twine,
A few crates and boxes glass ware,
Pepper, nutmegs, alspce, allum,
Plaister of Paris, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber will take a young man of good character to the study of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.
Oct. 16. 1aw4t‡

B. T. LONGBOTHOM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

LATE pupil to Mr. Whitewood of London, having practised that *Art* with much success in Jamaica, offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of America. He is now in Alexandria, which he purposes making his fixed residence, and may be consulted at Mrs. GRIFFITH's in King street. He will attend any Lady or Gentleman at their house, and to prevent mistakes, such as honor him with their commands are requested to send the same in writing.

He has for sale a Dentifrice of a superior quality to those generally sold; but recommends it only (as all Dentifrices should be) to such as have been attended by a Dentist, or whose mouths from being in a healthy state require but the common mode of cleaning. *Price 75 cents per box.*
December 2. d6teo

Will be drawn, on MONDAY next, December 7th, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Lower Ferry House,

THE SCHEME,

FOR THE SALE OF SUNDRY
REAL ESTATE,
AND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Those gentlemen who keep the Ferry, will prepare two extra boats, in the morning, that no detention may occur in crossing the river.

The three highest prizes consist of real estate, viz.

One HOUSE and LOT on Patrick street, subject to only 5 dollars, per ann. ground rent forever, valued at 660 dollars.

One LOT adjoining the aforementioned property valued at 220 dollars, subject to an annual ground rent forever, of three dollars.

One other LOT adjoining, subject to two dollars ground rent per ann. forever, valued at 150 dollars.

The whole of the above property has been valued by respectable and impartial men at the above rates.

Sundry other prizes consisting of mahogany and other household furniture, rated at cash prices; the particulars and description of which have been advertised in printed bills of the 16th ult.

170 Prizes, 487 Blanks, } Total 657, at 3 dolls. per ticket.

☞ Not 3 blanks to a prize.

The prizes will be delivered the second day after drawing, and indisputable title with possession given for the property.—The property and furniture may be seen by calling at the premises, and at the store corner of King and Royal streets, adjoining M'Knight's tavern. The store will be opened this morning, and kept open every day until 8 o'clock P. M. until the day of drawing, during which time tickets may be had at the said place.

Doubts having arisen with some, which has prevented their purchasing tickets, on account of a mistake in the handbills of the day and date; I can assure them it originated from no other cause, than not being particular enough in ascertaining what date the ensuing Monday would come on, and inserting Monday, December 6, instead of Monday December 7th. I now give this public notice, that the drawing will positively commence on the 7th inst. at 11 o'clock, as there are about 500 tickets already sold, and I will give satisfactory security to those who have or may purchase tickets, that the whole of the prizes will be delivered agreeable to the scheme already printed. Each prize of 20 dollars or upwards, subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent. to defray the expence attending the scheme.

The drawing will be conducted by persons of respectability.

Wm. TONKIN,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Dec. 2. d4t

☞ *Cash given at this office for clean Rags.*

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

No. XIII.

LETTER

From a Hindu Philosopher, residing in Philadelphia, to his friend in Delhi.

Beloved El Hassan,

Thanks to the Goddess Seraswaty, thy friend still lives, to observe the manners and investigate the ideas of nations remote from his beloved Hindustan. In my first letter I dropped some hints respecting the modern philosophy. I met yesterday with a philosopher of this school whose sentiments upon one subject were entirely novel to me. He was a grave man about forty years old; affected the character of a philosopher, and talked much in abstract and undefined language. I met him walking alone upon the banks of the Schuylkill; his appearance attracted my attention, and finding him courteous in his manners, I requested the pleasure of his society in a walk to and fro along the banks of the river. He opened his remarks by an elaborate eulogium upon the progress of republicanism; which words, as I afterwards found means *modern philosophy*. "Thrones (said he) are tottering; kings tremble at the progress of liberty; nobles and priests are conspiring, but in vain, to prop the altar and the throne; they must and they will fall—never to rise again.

Republicanism has made a glorious progress in America; a philosopher and philanthrophist is in the chair of supreme magistracy, and the minions of aristocracy are skulking into private life.

But what (continued he) signifies this, so long as a distempered and unnatural state of civilization continues to corrupt the original innocence and cramp the native freedom of man. I sigh for the primitive state of nature, and confidently trust that this century will see it restored. The earth, the great parent of man, beast, fowl and herb, has been wickedly appropriated to the use of individuals. Instead of ranging at large over the ample face of nature, I am now forbid to enter my neighbor's field, lest I should tread down his grass; I am confined by fences to a narrow road, and compelled to travel in a prescribed track."

Sir, (rejoined I) do you not travel with infinitely more ease in an established road, usually the shortest distance between the places which it connects, than you would over mountains and crags, and thro' morasses, deserts and defiles? and does not the earth, when enclosed and cultivated produce an hundred times more food, than when over-run by beasts of the forest and covered with heath and jungle? Does not a cultivated country also exhibit to the eye a landscape beyond comparison more beautiful than the barren wildness of nature?

"But, said the Philosopher, this is no compensation for the loss of my liberty; the liberty of rambling just where wild unheeding fancy leads.

How oppressive is the whole system of laws by which this arbitrary assumption of property is defended. Why should my neighbour ride an elegant English courser breathing fire from his nostrils and shaking the earth with his tread, while I, a better man than he, because a greater philosopher, must travel on foot; and should I take his horse for my own use, I must swing on the gallows or toil in the mines. Kings, nobles and priests conspiring against the liberty of man, have enacted systems of laws, on purpose to entangle the unwary. There is no crime where there is no law. A pure state of nature where man is innocent, does not know a crime, because crimes have never been here created by the institution of laws. What but a distempered civilization has rendered it criminal to obey the dictates of nature in promiscous concubinage? Why should I be confined to one woman while the whole animal world beside, obey the impulse of passion and seek gratification wherever it may be found? Why should I be compelled to support and educate those beings whom my physical energies, operating according to the established laws of nature, without the assistance of mind, have produced. I am no more accountable for their existence than the mountain for the cedar which it bears, or the stream for the wheel which it turns. As therefore the cedar is cut down and the mountain does not mourn: the wheel is removed, but the stream still continues to flow; so those beings may be born, grow up and die without my assistance, and with no claim to my love or my grief."

Mr. Philosopher, rejoined I, your doctrines are new, and I must therefore be indulged my doubts, as we cannot at once eradicate established prejudices, nor banish old modes of thinking.

If your neighbor's superior industry or good fortune enables him to ride an English courser, while your indolence or untoward fate obliges you to walk, why should not laws be made to secure to him the fruit of his industry and the gifts of fortune. Your invectives against kings, priests and nobles are unfounded. Have crimes been less frequent in republics than in monarchies? Let Rome, Athens, Carthage, Venice and modern France answer the question.

Your assertion, that where there is no law there is no crime, is false. Do not murders, maimings, and rapes, occur more frequently in the state of society, which is called the *state of nature*, than in any other; and do they cease to be crimes, because not forbidden by positive laws.

I am astonished that a philosopher should be willing at a single stroke, to destroy nearly all the virtue and the happiness of life. For why should one man be permitted the use of an hundred women, when one will answer all the purposes of his existence. Abolish the institution of marriage, and where would be that social virtue, that mild but constant philanthropy, which springs from the most delightful of all connexions the union of congenial souls:

"Where heart meets heart reciprocally soft
Each others pillow to repose divine."

What would remain in its stead, but brutal lust, emaciating the body and corrupting the mind.

In the sharp contest for the finest women, for women would then become an article of luxury, what contentions, what public murders, what private assassinations would ensue. How wretched must the women themselves be. Thrown from paramour to paramour, without a dwelling, without a protector. How would their hearts sink in that most trying hour, when about to give *life* to a rational being, their *own* hangs suspended on a thread.

But how, Mr. Philosopher, can you say that you are not obliged to afford protection and support to the being whom you have begotten. The mountain, it is true, produces the cedar, and the stream turns the wheel, according to the established laws of vegetation and motion; for in them resides no volition. But you are a rational being, and in yielding to the impulse of nature are able to foresee the consequence of your agency. Who shall maintain the helpless litle being, if you do not? Cast upon the wide world, and unrecognized by him who gave it being, the infant must perish, unless sustained by the hand of maternal care, or by the voluntary attentions of strangers.

The Philosopher paused, and stroaking his beard, as if preparing for another display of his powers, proceeded to condemn civilized life and to eulogize the state of nature. But the sequel of our conversation must be deferred till the next epistle of

Thy Friend,
SHAHCOOLEN.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

"*And Ittai answered the King, and said, As the Lord liveth, and as my lord the king liveth, surely in what place my lord the king shall be, whether in death or life, even there also will thy servant be.*"

THE book of Samuel is crowded with interesting narratives. The story of the artifice and defection of Absalom is full of incident, and exhibits a forcible moral. The clergy have ever found in his revolt and its consequences, a copious theme for grave remark, and pious meditation.—Sterne, whose pen was a pencil, has grouped king David and his attendants, in consternation and sorrow flying over the brook Cedron toward the way of the wilderness. The Lay Preacher, humbly gleaning after such laborers, has picked up one incident, picturesque, pathetic, honorable to humanity. A portrait that has such features, merits an exhibition. From the cabinet of the bible then let it be produced; and, if placed in a good light, the rude man, as well as the connoisseur, will style it enchanting.

As a cover for fraud or violence, religious, perhaps more frequently than political pretexts, have been employed by the hypocrites of every age. Absalom was too cunning an impostor not to know that a shew of piety would be highly operative with his father David, Anxious to set up the standard of rebellion in Hebron, a city of male contents, the royal revolter prays that he might be permitted to go thither to pay his vows. The credulous king consents. Absalom is attended with the usual crowd, studious of change and confusion. Some of those counsellors, in whose loyalty the king probably reposed entire confidence, abandon their duty and their sovereign, and follow the fortunes of the usurper. The dark plot thickens—the conspirators increase. The mournful tidings of a son's criminality reach at length the afflicted sire. The baleful cry of treason rang in the palace. The perturbated king urges the necessity of flight. He and his household accordingly secede from the city. Interesting fugitives! You were not the victims of common fear, you were not a disordered rout, on the retreat from a chasing conquerer; you were kind companions, and fellow mourners, and as you ascended together the steep of mount Olivet let fall "kindly drops which pity had engendered."

Though it might be expected that those immediately about the person of David, whose affections he could easily engage, or whose obedience he could sternly require, would be the partners of his flight; yet in such a dubious hour, the strangers at Jerusalem, the wealthy, the politic, the timid, would keep aloof, till more tranquil times should come round again.

But Ittai, the Gattite, had such a warm heart, that he never balanced in his cautious head the pros and cons of selfish philosophy.

This man did not linger a moment on the bank of the brook to consider the hazard he run, or the probability that he should lose his head, if Absalom's banners proved victorious. The time serving Shimei made many a syllogism in this prudent logic: Ittai's process of reasoning was more summary; for "he passed over and all his men, and all the little ones that were with him."

Though a kingdom and a child's affections were fast fading away before the sight of David, and we might easily suppose him absorbed in his calamities, he was not so sunken in the trance of woe, not to remark the prompt fidelity of Itlia.

But such a zeal, at such a season, and from such a quarter, appeared inigmatical. "Wherefore goest thou also with us?—For thou art a stranger, and also an exile. Whereas thou camest but yesterday. Should I this day make thee go up and down with us? Seeing I go whither I may. Return thou and take back thy brethren: Mercy and truth be with thee."

Dr. Campbell censures the paraphrastical style, and the Lay Preacher is averse to verbosity. The above address of the king is so tersely expressed, that a little expansion, though diminishing the force, may add to the perspicuity of the passage.

Is it possible, Itlai, that you are one of my unfortunate associates; how can you leave the delights of a city, for the way of the wilderness, and prefer danger with me, to future honors from Absalom?—You are a stranger, how canst thou then for Jerusalem? You have been an exile, whence then thy nationality? Return thou good, but deluded man; why shouldest thou wander with David and tempt perdition. I am here desolate and despised; soon perhaps to perish by the steel, or still sharper, the ingratitude of a child. I desperately fly, I know not where. But let not thy rash loyalty trace my perplexed paths. For thy zeal receive my heart. But leave me and make thy peace with the usurper. May mercy plead with him for thy forgiveness. May truth attest thy virtue.

To so noble a friend and faithful follower, such a remonstrance would add constancy. Tell Ittai of danger and he half unsheaths his sword. He prefers hazardous allegiance to criminal submission, and would rather with bare and bleeding feet go up the ascent of Olivet, than be Captain of the host at seditious Hebron.

Survey my readers this grand historical picture, designed by a great master—a prophet. It is more glowing than the canvas of Rubens, more, sublime than the cartoons of Raphael—It is the portrait of a friend in adversity.

The LAY PREACHER.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, November 21.

This day arrived, brig Halcyon, Eulen, from Bourdeaux. Spoke coming down the river, October 8, ship Fanny, 32 days from Philadelphia, bound up; also a sch'r with yellow sides, a head, boat over her stern, supposed to be an American. November 17, lat. 42. long. 60, 30, spoke sch'r Hope, Foster, 45 days from Lisbon, for Boston. Capt. E. brought a list of vessels left at Bourdeaux when he sailed, but he left town immediately on his arrival, we could not procure it.

Same day, brig Beliona, Cleaves, from Martinico. Left there brig Joseph, Spear, of New-York, to sail in six days; brig Traveller, Bumford, to sail in 10 days—Number of Americans of other ports. Spoke nothing.

Same day, sch'r Iris, Sayward, 54 days from Malaga; and sch'r Glide, Brown, Surrinam.

November 22.

This day arrived, ship Mary, Stevenson, from Lisbon. Spoke nothing of consequence.

Same day, sch't Prosperity, Kelley, from Windsor; also 2 new ships, and 2 brigs, from the eastward.

Brig Fanny, Phillips, from Bristol. Sailed in co. with brig Lydia, Jackson, for Norfolk. Spoke October 24, lat. 45, 35, long. 28, brig Three Friends, Endicot, from Bourdeaux for Salem. October 26, lat. 45, 11, long. 37, ship Hannah, Barnard, from Boston for Bourdeaux. November 7, lat. 41, 26, long. 50, brig Franklin, Haradon, 18 days from Boston. November 18, lat. 42, 52, long. 63, sch'r Harriot, of Ipswich, from Fayal for Boston.

Ship Indus, capt. Grafton, from St. Petersburg and Elsineur. Left at latter place capt. Wayer, for Boston, ready to sail

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

Entered, schrs. Amazon, Dickerson, Turks-Island; Harvy, Horton, Malaga; Elizabeth, ——, Virginia; sloops Morning Star, Milward, P. Republican; Humbird, Caldwel, Jamaica.

Cleared, ship Sarah, Marsfield, Jamaica; brigs Friendship, Green, Teneriffe; Dolphin, Roes, Surinam; barque Thomas Garden, Bard, Madeira; sloop Marshall, Morgan, N. Providence.

The brig Canton has arrived at Charleston from New-Bedford. The brig Nancy, Beebe, has arrived at Bordeaux.

Arrived since our last,

Schr. Harvey, from Malaga. In lat. 36, 18, fell in with an English privateer, treated politely, and suffered to proceed. Oct. 9th, in lat. 32, 5, spoke schr. Iris, bound from Malaga to Boston. Nov. 5, in lat. 40, spoke sloop Fame, from New-London to Bordeaux. 9th, spoke ship Molly, from Virginia to Bordeaux.—16th spoke brig ———, Bradley, from Martinique to Boston. 19th, spoke ship Commerce, from Nantucket to Cape Horn; another ship for same place in company. Spoke brig Friendship, out 3 days from N. York.

Schr. Amazon, Dickerson, from Demarara, via Turks-Island. Sailed from Turk's-Island brig ——, Coffin, for N. York.

Sloop Morning Star, Milward, from P. Republican. Sailed with the schr. Zypher for Boston. Schr. Mohawk, Sage, arrived at Turk's-Island from N. York 2 days before we sailed. Nov. 3, spoke schr. Thomas, bound from Baltimore to Jamaica, out 11 days; 6th, spoke the schr. Diana bound from Nantucket to Alexandria. Left there, schr. Factor, Raymond, from N. York; schr. Almira, Smith, of Philadelphia; and brig Pacific of Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

Arrived, Ship William Forrest, Lowe, Bordeaux; Snow William, Quandrille, Hamburgh; Brig Susannah, Houstan, Havanna; Barque Patty, Snell, Waterford; Brig Friendship, Connor, Bordeaux; Sloop Little Patty, Rume, Hartford; Schr. Betsey, Whippey, New-Bedford; Sloop Morning Star, Blackwell, Richmond; Patience, Montgomery, New-York; Sisters, La Fond, do.

Cleared, Ship Carter, M'Kenzie, Jamaica; Louisa, Wilson, do. Roebuck, Hilley, New-Orleans; Schooners Polly and Peggy, Aberden, Martha Ann, Morris, from hence, and Polly, Chever, from Salem, have arrived at Norfolk.

Brig Juniata, Brown, for Lisbon, and Schr. Fair Trader, Mitchell, 16 days from Havanna, are below.

Capt. Houstan left at Havanna, the 15th inst. Brig Lovely Lucy, Davidson, from Nassau; Schr. Fair Trader to sail the next day; Sloop Nancy, Crandon, uncertain when to sail.

Brig Rose, Gutterson, from hence has arrived at St. Sebastians.

NORFOLK, Nov. 30.

Capt. Webb, arrived last week from Antigua, informs that a very severe gale

of wind happened in the West-Indies between the 24th and 26th of October, which did a great deal of damage in the islands of Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Kitt's: four or five sail of Americans were lost at the latter island, but what they were is unknown.

Arrived on Sunday, the schooner Rebecca, Pritchard, from Madeira. Left there, the brig Orion, capt. Burgess, 63 days from Norfolk, had been dismasted.

Arrived same day, the ship Fair American, Woodward, from London. Capt. W. had a passage of 56 days from land to land, and sailed from Gravesend the 21st September, in company with a Danish brig bound to Norfolk. Oct. 15th, in lat. 40, 55, long. 46, spoke the ship Atlas, of and from New-York, bound to Lisbon.

Arrived the same day, the ship Virginia, Cooper, from Bourdeaux. Oct. 15, spoke a ship from Baltimore, out 32 days. Nov. 1, in long. 51, spoke the ship Amsterdam Packet, from Liverpool bound to New-York, out 45 days. Nov. 17, in long. 75, spoke the French ship Alert, of 24 guns, from Guadaloupe bound to Brest.

Arrived same day, the Swedish ship Louisa, Runeberg, from Havanna.

Arrived yesterday, the British schooner Fanny and Betsey, captain Gibson, from Turk's Island.

Capt. Clark, in the sch'r Regulators, arrived here yesterday in 30 hours from New-York, spoke on Saturday last, off Barnegatt, the brig Desso, capt. Hamilton, 40 days from Savannah, in distress for provisions, which capt. C. supplied him with. The captain died five days after leaving Savannah.

The brig Tuely, Califf, of this port, last from Falmouth, arrived at Dover the 20th September.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Yesterday arrived the ship Paulina, capt. Borrowdale, last from Falmouth.—Williams Vans Murray, esq. late minister at the Hague, and his lady, came passengers in the Paulina.

Extract of a leter from Stephen Cathalan, Esq. of Marseilles, to William Lee, Agent of the United States at Bourdeaux, dated September 29, 1801.

"The Swedish frigate Thetis, of 42 guns, is hourly expected here. She is ordered to convoy and protect, against the Barbary corsairs all the American vessels she may meet with in these seas; there is therefore but little danger for our flag in the Mediterranean. I cannot, however, recommend any of my friends to come this way, until better markets; fish only will answer, and that is very high."

Other letters mention, we understand, that provision is made in the treaty of peace for the restitution of the ships stolen at Toulon.

From the London Courier, October 5.

The gentleman sent to France with the Preliminaries of Peace was M. Adeline. As the greatest speed would of course be used in conveying them to Paris, and in bringing back the ratification, it is expected that they will be received in London, ratified by the Chief Consul, to-morrow, They will then be published in an Extraordinary Gazette. In the mean time, government have lost no time in appointing a Minister Plenipotentiary to draw up and sign the definitive treaty of peace—the marquis Cornwallis is appointed minister plenipotentiary on the part of this country; and it is expected that Joseph Buonaparte will be named on the part of the Republic.

We promised to renew in this day's Courier the discussion of the terms upon which Peace has been made. Some, perhaps, may think, that we had better have waited till the preliminaries had been officially published: but as ministers have suffered the substance of them to transpire, we may rest assured, that they have communicated every point that was advantageous to this country; and that what they have concealed is not that which it would be most gratifying to the people to know. In judging them, therefore, from their own statement, we may be sure that we run no risk of being charged with want of candor to them.

To the account of the preliminaries which we gave on Saturday, we have to add, that Egypt, it is said, is to be evacuated by the British within a twelve month, and things there are to be restored to their former footing. It is mentioned too, but on doubtful authority, that Osnaburgh is to be given up, and will be secularised, in order to be thrown into the scale of indemnities in settling the peace of the Empire; and that Hanover is to remain entire, but shall be obliged to contribute in money, &c. to the fund of indemnities. A commercial treaty between England and the French Republic shall be negociated which will include the Batavian Republic. All hostilities shall cease in Europe within three months, and in other parts of the globe in six, though it seems more probable that a notice to desist from all hostilities will be given as soon as the preliminaries are ratified, All prisoners to be restored.

"*Blessed is the man divine that gives us peace:*"

Peace is so great a blessing, so deep a benefit that it is difficult to say whether the most brilliant and glorious war in which any country ever was engaged be a sufficient compensation for having undertaken it. Very certain are we that the people will not think that the successes which have attended this war are any compensation for the loss of blood and of treasure, of liberty and of life, and the accumulation of taxes and of debt, which have been the consequences of it. Awful and important indeed is the lesson which it has read to us. We recollect with what proud pretentions, what exulting hopes we entered into the contest. All the low objects that human ambition generally pursues seemed to be as dust and dross in the balance. We desired not, we disdained all accession of territory; we courted not "the pomp and vanity of this wicked world." Our minds and our pursuits were elevated to sublimer prospects—and, assuming part of the province and pretensions of a divine being, we arrogated to ourselves the office of chastisers of the bad and the profane, the eager avenges of the insulted cause of virtue and good government, of morality and of social order, of real freedom, and of true religion. When the people compare the hopes we hold out, with the objects we have accomplished, they will learn a lesson which, however it may mortify their pride, [illegible] abundant caution and discretion for the future.

Undoubtedly if his Majesty's Ministers could have obtained better terms, they would have done it. The question then to be considered is, whether these terms are such as ought to have been accepted in the present situation. Some, perhaps, there are, who may be inclined to doubt whether that war can have been successful, which it has been thought necessary to terminate in such a manner. Others there may be, who, believing and boasting our energies and resources to be inexhaustible, may conceive that such energies and resources ought to have secured better terms. Our own opinion is in favour of the Preliminaries of peace. It is in favour of the Peace, because the continuance of the war would have been ruinous; because another year of hostilities would have added so many millions to our debt, and perhaps rendered an increase of the income tax necessary; because France had taken a position from which it was impossible to drive her; because we had neglected that "tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the height, leads on to fortune:" because we had rejected the first overtures of the chief consul, and thereby paved the way for the victory of Marengo, and the consequent subjugation of Austria. To the present Ministers, indeed, that rejection is not imputable. If they concurred in it, they were not the authors of it; it was the offspring of that old administration, which has deducted a log from every peasant's fire, and a loaf from every peasant's table.

But though the peace may have been necessary, will any man gravely assert, after having compared the objects we held out at the commencement of the war with the objects we have accomplished, that it is an honorable one? We fought for the independence of Holland—we have failed. We fought for the restoration of monarchical Government in France—we have failed. We fought to curb the ambition of France, and to prevent her from obtaining a controuling influence on the continent we have failed. What has Europe a right to say to us? You held out these promises to us; you roused our passions; alarmed our fears; you incited our hopes; you have abandoned all your objects for Ceylon and Trinidad, neither of which can promote our interests or contribute to our security.

But, in order to form an accurate opinion, it is necessary to take a view of the acquisitions of Great-Britain and France—1st by the war—and 2d by the peace:

BY THE WAR.

Great Britain obtained—Ceylon, the Cape, all the Dutch and French possessions in the East, except Batavia and the Mauritius; Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, Demarara, Curracoa, Minorca, Malta and Egypt.

France—Belgium and the Limits of the Rhine, Savoy, Piedmont, the Milanese, the Genoese, Tuscany, the command of Italy, a close alliance with Spain, the subjugation of Portugal, the Spanish part of St. Domingo, the establishment of Republics dependent upon her, the Helvetic, Batavian, Cisalpine and Ligurian; and the erection of a new monarchy dependant upon her, called the kingdom of Etruria.

It may seem to some, that England had a right to demand the retention of most of her conquests, when we consider the immense acquisition of territory and influence obtained by France. What is the fact, and what does she gain

BY THE PEACE?

Great Britain gains—Ceylon, Trinidada, and the Cape is to be a free port.

France gains—Belgium, and the limits of the Rhine, Savoy, the command of Italy, Spanish part of St. Domingo, all the conquests made from her in the East and the West, Pondicherry, Rampore, &c. Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Pierre and Miquelon, she establishes and preserves her influence over the Helvetic, Batavian, Cisalpine and Ligurian Republics, she obtains the acknowledgment of the new King of Etruria, she procures the cession of the Dutch possessions in the east, except Ceylon, Minorca, Surrinam, Demarara and Curracoa.

Such is the relative state of the two countries by the preliminaries of peace. The restoration of Egypt to the Porte is a boon granted by us; for we had atchieved the conquest of that country before the preliminaries were signed. If it be said that the surrender of Alexandria was not known to our ministers at the time of the signing of the preliminaries, we answer, that the utter impossibility of that place holding out much longer was known; and therefore the entire expulsion of the French from Egypt was certain.

From the above statement our readers will see that except with respect to Trinidada and Ceylon, the status ante is established for Great-Britain; while France keeps all that she has conquered and all the countries over which she has obtained influence. The stipulation made in favor of Rome and Naples cannot be considered as any new advantages gained by this country for either of those two powers, for it is known that they had already been agreed to by France, and that they were to be carried into execution at the conclusion of the peace. Ancona was at that period to be surrendered to the Pope, and the French troops were to evacuate Otranto, Brindisi, and the other stations which they possessed in the Neapolitan territories. With respect to Turkey, we cannot but consider the guarantee of the integrity of her dominions as a mere nullity. No guarantee of ours can rescue her from her present debility and her rapidly approaching dissolution, nor from the designs of Austria and Russia, should they be inclined to take advantage of her present convulsed and distracted situation. We have not yet heard what power is to be the protector of Malta; the general opinion is, that it will be Russia; upon this point we have expressed our opinion.

It is far from our intention to undervalue Ceylou or Trinidada. Ceylon is a most fertile and productive island; of great advantage to us in every point of view.—Trinidada, though fruitful, is, we understend, by no means healthy; but is it a more valuable island than Martinique? or is it equal in its produce to the Spanish part of St. Domingo?

We have not touched upon the desertion of our German allies, nor upon the abandonment of the king of Sardinia, ruined from his junction with the coaltion against France. We reserve the discussion of these points, very important ones indeed, for to-morrow; we shall then also take a view of the probable effect of the peace upon Great Britain, upon France, and upon the European powers.

Upon the whole it is obvious to every one, that we have made sacrifices to obtain peace, and that France has made none. Ample matter, indeed, for reflection, does it afford that that power, which we entered into the war to protect from plunder and partition, payt almost the whole price of the peace.

It is not a little curious, and not a little insulting, to hear the language of the ministerial papers. They who have argued so often and so pernicio:sly, in favor of the war on its original principle, and for its original objects, now boast of the glorious terms we have procured, the ample compensation we have obtained for such a war. "The more they contemplate the importance of the two great and valuable acquisitions in either hemisphere, which will remain to us on the termination of the war, the more they are disposed to admire the wisdom of the selection, and the steady firmness by which the ministers have been able to carry those points."

It is rumour'd that Mr. Pitt and one of his former colleagues, are soon to become efficient members of the present administration. If this be the fact, the riddle of Mr. Addington's elevation to the premiership will be easily solved.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Paulina, Borrowdale, Rotterdam.
Brigs Experiment, Eve, Turks Island.
Gerge M'Cobb, Liverpool.
Schooners Commerce, Mann, Baltimore.
Peggy, Maynard, do.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

2 bales blue and green kerseys,
1 box checks, platillas and shawls,
1 bale broadcloths,
1 box Irish linens,
1 trunk calicoes, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 3. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our Sales on SATURDAY the 5th instant,

1 bale of milled cloths,
1 bale of broadcloths,
3 bales kerseys,
1 case, containing platillas, checks, cotton shawls and swandowns, and a quantity of calicoes, chintzes and Irish linens.

H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 3. Auctioneers.

PIANO FORTES, &c

Put in perfect Tune,

On REASONABLE TERMS

By George Shutze,

Who respectfully informs the gentlemen of this town, that he intends to teach the Violin, Violincello, French Horn and Trumpet. He is provided with strings and quills for Harpsichords and Spinetts.

Violins repaired and hair put to bows.

Apply at Mr. Milburn's (late George Rutter's,) Union street, near Merchant's wharf.

Dec. 3. eo3t‡

☞ *Notice.*

THE Orphans' Court, for the county of Alexandria, will sit on the second Tuesday in this month, which is one of the days appointed by law for holding a court in course—all persons who have business to do, which belongs to that court will attend. The Register of Wills has now in his possession the former will book of the Corporation of Alexandria, and discovers a great number of administrations of long standing are yet unsettled—it is, therefore, earnestly recommended to all executors, administrators and guardians, who have estates in that situation, to come forward between this time and the sitting of the court, to the Register, at his office (which is now held at his own house in St. Asaph street) with their accounts and vouchers, that statements and settlements may be made and passed, to be returned to the court. This will prevent the ordering of citations, which in such cases the laws under which we now act expressly direct, and will save expence to the parties *(though it will be less profitable to the Register himself)*—who will, as usual, pay particular attention to deed drawing and conveyancing in all its branches, and in his notarial capacity, he is always ready. The days for the dispatch of the Register's business in the office are, by law, Tuesdays and Saturdays in each week, but as there will be a great deal to do (if those concerned will comply with what is recommended to them) attendance will be given every day (Sunday excepted) until all is dispatched, as well to comply with the law, as to make room for business whenever it may happen.

CLEON MOORE, Register.
Dec. 3. eo3t

BENNETT & WATTS
HAVE IMPORTED
In the Auguſta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,
The following GOODS,
which completes their aſſortment for the ſeaſon---viz.

Superfine cloths and kerſeymeres,
5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every deſcription,
4-4 and 7-8 plains,
7-4, 6-4 and 4-4 moleſkin cut coatings,
Kerſeys and hallethicks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread edgings, laces, and veils,
3 caſes Iriſh linen,
2 do. do. ſheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
1 caſe table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Faſhionable buttons,
Silk ſhawls,
Cotton and ſilk hoſiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8, 10, 12, and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for ſale in a few days on moderate terms, at the uſual credit, by wholeſale or retail.

Oct. 23. dtzeo

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburgh. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county will ſhew theſe lands.

I will ſell all or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 23. eo

MILFORD FOR SALE.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Fairfax county, will be ſold on the premiſes, on the firſt day of January next, at 12 o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND on Holmes's Run, late the property of Robert Alliſon, deceaſed, containing 44 acres, to ſatisfy debts due to Robert Meaſe and Dennis Ramſay, both of Alexandria. On this tract, known by the name of MILFORD, there is erected a mill, ſupplied by a very conſtant ſtream of water, well calculated for griſt or merchant uſe: ſhe has a pair of good burr ſtones, and a pair of cullens, with bolting cloth, ſcreen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. It is calculated that the burr ſtones alone can grind 30,000 buſhels of wheat in the year, and that there is ſufficient head of water to convert her into an over-ſhot mill. There are beſides on the premiſes, a good log houſe, meat houſe, ſtable and cabin. The whole in fee ſimple, as will appear by reference to the records of the county court. The mill is ſituated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, ¾ of a mile from each of the great roads leading from the weſtward, is well adapted for the purchaſe of grain, and offers to a capatalift alluring proſpects of gain.

The terms of ſale are, one third of the purchaſe money ſhall be payable in eight months, one third in ſixteen months, and one third within two years from the day of ſale, with intereſt from that time. The purchaſer to give bond and ſecurity for the payment of the purchaſe money at the terms beforementioned.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Wm. PAYNE,
GEO. SUMMERS, } *Com'rs.*

Nov. 17. eo6t 2aw9t

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday laſt from the ſubſcriber, a Mulatto Boy, named

DANIEL,

about 14 years of age, has ſtraight light hair, two ſcars on his head; had on, when went away, a blue round jacket, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of ſhoes bound and lined. Whoever will apprehend ſaid boy and confine him in any jail, or any other way, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.

N. B. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Mulatto Boy, is requeſted to bring him to Joſeph Spoond, tavern-keeper, Leeſburg, or give him notice thereof.

Nov. 9. 1aw3‡

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and reſpectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of
Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. A. and W. Ramſay, on King-ſtreet, and which he offers for ſale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Alſo,

25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well aſſorted.

Sept. 29. eo

100 tons Plaiſter of Paris,

Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Liſbon Wine by the pipe or qr. caſk,
1ſt and 2d quality James river Tobacco in kegs,
Coarſe Salt——*For ſale by*

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

☞ Two or three Mill Wrights, and two Journeymen Carpenters wanted immediately.

10 mo. 26. eo

BENNETT and WATTS
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the ſhip Martha, arrived at Baltimore,
The following Goods,
-viz.-
Mens' Boots and Half Boots of the 1ſt quality and faſhion—*London made.* Shoes 1ſt and 2d quality.

FLEECY HOSIERY,
Conſiſting of
Socks, Stockings, Waiſtcoats, Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.

Nov. 17. eo

JAMES S. SCOTT,
TAILOR & HABIT MAKER,
Next door to Meſſrs. Paton and Butcher's Store, Fairfax ſtreet,

ACQUAINTS his cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has on hand, a *Handſome Selection of Goods,* adapted to his line of buſineſs—conſiſting of ſuperfine cloths and caſſimeres of the very beſt quality and colour; a variety of winter veſt patterns, among which are ſome elegant Ruſſian Down, the only goods of that deſcription on ſale here.

Alſo,

Elegant white Conſtitution Cord, ſuitable for military under clothes, with a general aſſortment of the beſt buttons and trimmings, which he will diſpoſe of (with or without the privilege of making) on the moſt moderate terms for caſh, or on a credit to punctual cuſtomers. He continues to make up any goods purchaſed elſewhere.

☞ *Wanted,*
Three or four good Journeymen.——*Alſo,* two boys who have received their education will be taken as apprentices.

Nov. 17. eo2w

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the the eſtate of captain *William Chapman,* deceaſed, are requeſted to furniſh the ſame to the ſubſcriber, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment——no longer indulgence can be given, but the accounts muſt be cloſed as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN FOSTER.

Nov. 2. eo1m Adm'r.

MISSING

From Mr. C. Beverley's paſture, at Elkwood, a light bay ſaddle HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and his hip on the near ſide ſomewhat larger than the other.

ALSO,

A red bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one hind and fore foot, on the ſame ſide, white. A liberal reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver the ſaid horſes, or either of them, to Mr. Beverly at Elkwood, to me in Northumberland county, or ſecure them and give me notice ſo thatthey be recovered.

WALTER JONES.

Sept. 21. eo

I do hereby forewarn all perſons from hunting with dog or gun on my land, as I am determined to treat them as the law directs.

NAT. WASHINGTON.

Maryland, Nov. 23. eo3t

REMOVAL.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his ſtore into the brick houſe adjoining Meſſrs. James Ruſſell & Co's, where he has opened a neat aſſortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,
Conſiſting of

Superfine, fine and coarſe cloths, Kerſeys, half thicks, flushings, coatings, Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, roſe and ſtriped blanketts, caſſimeres, ſwandowns, plaids and jerſeys, fancy cord, velvets, fuſtains, ſtuffs, calicoes, Iriſh linens, ſhawls, check handkerchiefs, beds ticking, ticklenburg, oſnaburg, &c. —— Gentlemen's fine hats of the neweſt faſhion and of a very ſuperior quality, felt do. by the caſe and by retail, children's coarſe and fine do. ſhoes, kid, ſtuff, and leather ſlippers.—Loaf ſugar, brown do. in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels, pepper and alſpice, china and queen's ware, which are now offered for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

Oct. 16. d6teo

COTTOM & STEWART
Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;
Amongſt which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot preſs'd, Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Muſical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Cheſterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Phyſic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philoſophy, 2 vols. Gibſon's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient Hiſtory, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Piere, Buchan's Family Phyſician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, Britiſh State Trials, Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, Elegant Extracts, Conſtitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Locke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Eſſays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Caſtle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Foreſt, 2 vols. Myſteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louiſa, Julia and the Baron, Ghoſt Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley. Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Rouchfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impoſtor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenſdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Faſhionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Darville, Scotch Heireſs, 3 vols. Miſs Battimores, 2 vols. Advertiſement for a Huſband, 2 vols. Wandering Iſlander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Myſtic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webſter, Univerſal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Hiſtories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle.

☞ Country Shopkeepers ſupplied on the loweſt terms.

October 29. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Saturday evening the 14th inſt. two Negro Women, viz. *Amie* and *Venus:* the former about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſtout made, of a yellowiſh caſt; had on, when ſhe went off, a blue cloth habit; ſaid girl was purchaſed of Mr. William Reed, and formerly lived in the City of Waſhington, where I expect ſhe is now lurking: the latter about 24 or 25 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has now with her a young child at the breaſt, about 4 or 5 months old, her apparel is not recollected; ſhe was purchaſed of a gentleman living in Prince George's county, Maryland.—— Whoever will apprehend ſaid women, and deliver them to me in Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either.

GEORGE LUCK.

Nov. 18. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,
Conſiſting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, ſtriped blankets and kerſey duffils---For ſale on very moderate terms by the package, on the uſual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

Valuable Property for Sale,
At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the firſt day of September next.

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſſels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

Alexandria County, ſſ.

I do hereby certify, that Rich. Leonard bro't befote me Abraham Faw, one of the juſtices of peace for ſaid county, as a treſpaſſing eſtray, a COW, with black and white ſpots, on which were the folluwing marks, viz. an underbit out of each year, about 5 years old and appraiſed to Four Pounds Ten Shillings current money.

Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, that whoſever has loſt ſaid Cow may have her again on application to the ſubſcriber, near Col. Wren's tavern, on the Leeſburg road leading to Alexandria, on proving property and paying charges.

RICHE LEONARD.

Nov. 9 1aw3w‡

Alexandria County, ſſ.

I do hereby certify, That Edcard Skidmore bro't before me Abraham Faw, one of the juſtices of peace for ſaid county, as an eſtray taken up by him, a dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years old marked in the back part of the left ear with a ſlit, and on the upper part of the right ear with the ſame; her bag, belly and end of her tail white, the ends of her horns ſawed off, and appraiſed to five pounds, current money.

Given under my hand this 2d day of November, 1801.

ABRAHAM FAW.

The above notice is given, That whoſoever has loſt ſaid Cow may have her again, by applying to Edward Skidmore, living about ſeven miles from Alexandria, near the road leading to Leeſburg, on proving property and paying charges.

EDWARD SKIDMORE.

Nov. 5. 1aw3t‡

I have for Sale,
A quantity of Seine Twine,
A few bales excellent Sacking,
1 caſk Spaniſh Whiting,
8, 10, 12 and 20d. Nails.

☞ *My Fall Goods are received.*

JOHN JANNEY.

9 mo. 29. 1aw 2m‡

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The Alexandria Advertiser is anticipated this morning to meet the solicitude of the public.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday December 8.

The House met agreeably to ajournment.

On motion a committee was appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations were necessary in the acts concerning the District of Columbia.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house they had resolved with the concurrence of this body to appoint a Chaplain; whereupon it was resolved that this house do concur therein.

On motion, the usual standing committees of the house were appointed. Our memory did not serve us particularly enough to give the names of the gentlemen appointed on those committees.

Mr. Nicholson moved a resolution in substance as follows, which was read, and, after considerable debate respecting the propriety of its being altered so as to comprehend all the late heads of department, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement of the accounts of Timothy Pickering, late Secretary of state, together with the vouchers thereunto belonging.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating sundry documents therein referred to, which was read, and 500 copies of the message and documents accompanying the same, were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the following Message was delivered to each House by Mr. Lewis, Secretary to the President.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress.

December 8, 1801.

SIR,

The circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practised, of making by personal address the first communications between the Legislative and Executive branches, I have adopted that by Message, as used on all subsequent occasions through the session.—— In doing this, I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers, on subjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence resulting to the public affairs.— Trusting that a procedure, founded in these motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave, through you, Sir, to communicate the enclosed message with the documents accompanying it, to the honorable the House of Representatives, and pray you to accept, for yourself and them, the homage of my high respect and consideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

IT is a circumstance of sincere gratification to me, that on meeting the great council of the nation, I am able to announce to them, on grounds of reasonable certainty, that the wars and troubles, which have for so many years afflicted our sister nations, have at length come to an end; and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilst we devoutly return thanks to the beneficent being who has been pleased to breathe into the the spirit of conciliation and forgiveness, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude, to be thankful to him that our own peace has been preserved thro' so perilous a season, and ourselves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practise and improve those arts which tend to increase our comforts.—— The assurances indeed of friendly disposition received from all the powers with whom we have principal relations, had inspired a confidence that our peace with them would not have been disturbed. But a cessation of the irregularities, which had afflicted the commerce of neutral nations, and of the irritations and injuries produced by them, cannot but add to this confidence; and strengthens at the same time, the hope that wrongs committed on unoffending friends, under a pressure of circumstances, will now be reviewed with candor, and will be considered as founding just claims of retribution for the past, and new assurance for the future.

Among our Indian neighbours also a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails; and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and the practice of husbandry, and of the household arts, have not been without success: That they are become more and more sensible of the superiority of this dependence for clothing and subsistence, over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing.— And already we are able to announce that, instead of that constant diminution of numbers produced by their wars and their wants, some of them begin to experience an increase of population.

To this state of general peace with which we have been blessed, one only exception exists. Tripoli, the least considerable of the Barbary states, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, and had permitted itself to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The style of the demand admitted but one answer. I sent a small squadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with assurances to that power of our sincere desire, to remain in peace; but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack. The measure was seasonable and salutary. The Bey had already declared war in form. His cruisers were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded; and that of the Atlantic in peril. The arrival of our squadron dispelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruisers having fallen in with and engaged the small schooner Enterprize commanded by lieutenant Sterret, which had gone out as a tender to our larger vessels, was captured, after a heavy slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our citizens on that element will, I trust, be a testimony to the world that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us seek their peace; but a conscientious desire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race; and not to its destruction. Unauthorized by the constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defence, the vessel being disabled from committing further hostilities, was liberated, with its crew. The legislature will doubtless consider whether, by authorising measures of offence also, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adversaries. I communicate all material information on this subject, that in the exercise of the important function, confided by the constitution to the legislature exclusively, their judgment may form itself on a knowledge and consideration of every circumstance of weight.

I wish I could say that our situation with all the other Barbary states was entirely satisfactory. Discovering that some delays had taken place in the performance of certain articles stipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate measures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourselves the right of considering the effect of departure from stipulation on their side. From the papers which will be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the measure of their demands, or as guarding against the exercise of force our vessels within their power; and to consider how far it will be safe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their present posture.

I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the ensuing rates of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the encrease of numbers, during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate this rapid growth, and the prospect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others in some future day but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men, susceptible of happiness, educated in the love of order, habituated to self-government, and valuing its blessing above all price.

Other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place so desirably for the whole world, may for a season affect this branch of revenue, yet, weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes; comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licences, carriages and refined sugars; to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information; and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of the public debts, and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation had contemplated.— War, indeed, and untoward events may change this prospect of things, and call for expences which the imposts could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not, perhaps, happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure.

These views, however, of reducing our burthens, are formed on the expectation, that a sensible, and at the same time, a salutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpose, those of the civil government, the army and navy, will need revisal. When we consider that this government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of these states; that the states themselves have principal care of our persons, our property, and our reputation; constituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive; whether offices and officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injuriously to the service they were meant to promote. I will cause to be laid before you an essay towards a statement, of those who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the treasury, or from our citizens. Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be compleatly traced in a first trial. Among those who are dependant on executive discretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unnecessary. The expences of diplomatic agency have been considerably diminished. The inspectors of internal revenue, who were found to obstruct the accountability of the institution, have been discontinued. Several agencies, created by Executive authority, on salaries fixed by that also, have been suppressed, and should suggest the expediency of regulating that power by law, so as to subject its exercises to legislative inspection and sanction. Other reformations of the same kind will be pursued with that caution which is requisite, in removing useless things, not to injure what is retained. But the great mass of public officers is established by law, and therefore by law alone can be abolished. Should the legislature think it expedient to pass this roll in review, and to try all its parts by the test of public utility, they may be assured of every aid and light which executive information can yield. Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge? that it never may be seen here that, after leaving to labour the small portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard.

In our care too of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary power over money; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, as prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands shews that, with attention, they may be made an important source of receipt. Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, will shew that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be affected by such modifications of the system of expence as you shall think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the secretary at war, on mature consideration of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up, in time of peace, for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference where an enemy may choose to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighboring citizens, as formed into a militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time shew themselves, in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect: nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia, which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

The provision of military stores on hand will be laid before you, that you may judge of the additions still requisite.

With respect to the extent to which our naval preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear: but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted, for actual service, in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made, as will appear by papers now communicated, in providing materials for seventy-four-gun ships as directed by law.

How far the authority given by the legislature for procuring and establishing sites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubt. A statement of the expences already incurred on that subject shall be laid before you. I have in certain cases, suspended or slackened these expenditures, that the legislature might determine whether so many yards are necessary as have been contemplated. The works at this place are among those permitted to go on; and five of the seven frigates directed to be laid up, have been brought and laid up here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of the executive administration, as well as of its agents, and where yourselves also will be guided by your own view, in the legislative provisions respecting them, which may from time to time be necessary. They are preserved in such condition as well the vessels as whatever belongs to them, as to be at all times ready for sea on a short warning. Two others are yet to be laid up, so soon as they shall have received the repairs requisite to put them also into sound condition. As a superintending officer will be necessary at each yard, his duty and emoluments, hitherto fixed by the executive, will be a more

proper ſubject for legiſlation. A communication will alſo be made of our progreſs in the execution of the law reſpecting the veſſels directed to be ſold.

The fortifications of our harbours, more or leſs advanced, preſent conſiderations of great difficulty. While ſome of them are on a ſcale ſufficiently proportioned to the advantages of their poſition, to the efficacy of their protection, and the importance of the points within it, others are ſo extenſive, will coſt ſo much in their firſt erection, ſo much in their maintenance, and require ſuch a force to garriſon them, as to make it queſtionable what is beſt to be done. A ſtatement of thoſe commenced or projected, of the expences already incurred, and eſtimates of their future coſt, as far as can be foreſeen, ſhall be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is neceſſary in the laws reſpecting this ſubject.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our proſperity, are then moſt thriving, when left moſt free to individual enterprize. Protection from caſual embarraſſments, however, may ſometimes be ſeaſonably interpoſed: If in the courſe of your obſervations or enquiries, they ſhould appear to need any aid, within the limits of our conſtitutional powers, your ſenſe of their importance is a ſufficient aſſurance they will occupy your attention. We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious ſolicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will ſoon be placed. How far it can be relieved; otherwiſe than by time, is a ſubject of important conſideration.

The judiciary ſyſtem of the United States and eſpecially that portion of it recently erected, will of courſe preſent itſelf to the contemplation of Congreſs; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the inſtitution bears to the buſineſs it has to perform, I have cauſed to be procured from the ſeveral ſtates, and now lay before Congreſs, an exact ſtatement of all the cauſes decided ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the courts, and of thoſe which were depending when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid.

And while on the judiciary organization, it will be worthy your conſideration whether the protection of the ineſtimable inſtitution of juries has been extended to all the caſes involving the ſecurity of our perſons and property. Their impartial ſelection alſo being eſſential to their value, we ought further to conſider whether that is ſufficiently ſecured in thoſe ſtates, where they are named by a marſhal depending on executive will, or deſignated by the court; or by officers dependent on them.

I cannot omit recommending a reviſal of the laws on the ſubject of naturalization. Conſidering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenſhip under a reſidence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of thoſe who aſk it; & controls a policy purſued, from their firſt ſettlement, by many of theſe States, and ſtill believed of conſequence to their proſperity. And ſhall we refuſe to the unhappy fugitives from diſtreſs, that hoſpitality which the ſavages of the wilderneſs extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppreſſed humanity find no aſylum on this globe? The Conſtitution, indeed, has wiſely provided that, for admiſſion to certain offices of important truſt, a reſidence ſhall be required, ſufficient to develope character and deſign. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be ſafely communicated to every one manifeſting a *bona fide* purpoſe of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us? with reſtrictions, perhaps to guard againſt the fraudulent uſurpation of our flag; an abuſe which brings ſo much embarraſſment and loſs on the genuine citizen, and ſo much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavour ſhould be ſpared to detect and ſuppreſs it.

Theſe fellow-citizens are the matters reſpecting the ſtate of the nation which I have thought of importance to be ſubmitted to your conſideration at this time. Some others of leſs moment, are not yet ready for communication; will be the ſubject of ſeperate meſſages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wiſdom of the union. Nothing ſhall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as in my power, the legiſlative judgment; nor to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and temperance of your diſcuſſions will promote, within your own walls, that conciliation which ſo much befriends rational concluſions; and by its example, will encourage among our conſtituents that progreſs of opinion which is tending to unite them in object and in will. That all ſhould be ſatisfied with any one order of things is not to be expected; but I indulge the pleaſing perſuaſion that the great body of our citizens will cordially concur in honeſt and diſintereſted efforts, which have for their object to preſerve the general and ſtate governments in their conſtitutional form and equilibrium; to maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home; to eſtabliſh principles and practices of adminiſtration favourable to the ſecurity of liberty and property, and to reduce expences to what is neceſſary for the uſeful purpoſes of government.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Waſhington Society.

THE Members of the Alexandria Waſhington Society are hereby notified, that a regular ſtated meeting of the ſaid Society will be held at Gadſby's Hotel, on Monday the 14th inſt. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—An Eſſay will be delivered agreeable to appointment, by the rev. James Muir.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

December 8.

Wanted,

In a public houſe, a few miles from Alexandria and the City of Waſhington, a

Good Oſtler,

who can come well recommended in every reſpect. To ſuch an one (and no other need apply) generous wages will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

Dec. 9. co6t

To Let,

A convenient Dwelling Houſe on Fairfax ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. James Dykes. Enquire of

JONAH THOMPSON.

Dec. 9. eo

For Sale,

A ſeat for a Merchant Mill, with ten acres of Meadow Land; ſituated on Broad Creek, in the ſtate of Maryland, about three miles from Alexandria. For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift, eſq. or to

W. D. ADDISON.

Oxen Hill, Dec. 8. 1aw

Thomas & John Wright,

King ſtreet, ſecond door from Royal ſtreet,

HAVE IMPORTED,

by the Proſperity, via Philadelphia, and Six Siſters, Baltimore,

Iriſh Linens,

Scotch and Iriſh muſlins,
Mens, boys and childrens' hats,
Worſted and cotton hoſiery,
Black linen and bow ſtrings, for hatters, &c. &c.

Which with a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, they offer for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh.

Nov. 3 eo

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED

In the Auguſta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The following GOODS,

which completes their aſſortment for the ſeaſon---viz.

Superfine cloths and kerſeymeres,
5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every deſcription,
4-4 and 7-8 plains,
7 4, 6 4 and 4-4 moleſkin cut coatings,
Kerſeys and halfethicks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread edgings, laces, and veils,
3 caſes Iriſh lines,
2 do. do. ſheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
1 caſe table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Faſhionable buttons,
Silk ſhawls,
Cotton and ſilk hoſiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8, 10, 12, and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be found and open for ſale in a few days on moderate terms, at the uſual credit, by wholeſale or retail.

Oct. 22. drweo

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. A. and W. Ramſay, on King-ſtreet, and which he offers for ſale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Alſo,

25 Crates Earthen Ware,

well aſſorted.

Sept. 29. eo

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

STATIONER and BOOKSELLER,

Reſpectfully informs the public that he has received a freſh ſupply of the following eſteemed Medicines from Lee and Co. Baltimore, who have appointed him their only Vender in Alexandria.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

FOUR YEARS

Have ſcarcely elapſed ſince the introduction of HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general uſe, yet in this ſhort period upwards of

One Hundred and Twenty Thouſand

Perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation have received beneſit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints ariſing from worms and from obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeſt infant, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offenſive within, particularly that ſlimy humor from whence worms and many fatal diſorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing apperrance, and an agreeable taſte.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the further publication of certificates in their favor, an unneceſſary expence.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort, flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia, or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful, and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſprits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular puiſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the abve ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated plea ſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſiva uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Seminal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fœtur albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

The principal operations of this remedy is in the ſtomach, reſtoring the digeſtive powers, and ſending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the ſyſtem; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without ſtimulating too violently the nervous ſyſtem; ſtrengthens the ſecretory veſſels and the general habit; brings back the muſcular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and reſtores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have deſtroyed, and whoſe loſs had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

The Reſtorative is abſolutely above all recommendation in removing thoſe weakneſſes and infirmities with which many females are afflicted the conſequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets, and the moſt diſtreſſing caſes of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this reſtorative—ſpeedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, reſtoring a proper degree of tenſion to the relaxed fibres, and ſtrengthening the weakened organs.

In caſes of extremity, whare the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

Dr. HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for rheumatiſms, gout, palſey, ſprains and bruizes, white ſwellings, old ſtrains, and relaxations, numbneſs and weakneſs of the joints, ſtiffneſs of the neck, pains of the ſide, head ache, ſwelled faces, frozen limbs, and every ſimilar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chapped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold & windy complaints in the ſtomach and bowels' flying pains, and other ſpaſmodic affections.

The teſtimony of thouſands, and daily experience, ſufficiently prove the ſuperiority of the above medicine over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences—a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparaleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ring worms, ſun burns, prickley heat, premature wrinkles &c. rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth.

The DAMASK LIP SALVE.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them, root and branch, without given pain.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dulneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Thoſe whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a ſupply has now been received of

THE PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of ſeveral thouſands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the ſkill of eminent phyſicians had proved ineffectual) demonſtrate its efficacy in expelling the Veneral Poiſons however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and in counteracting all the dreadful effects which often reſult from the improper uſe of mercury.

The mildneſs of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its ſurpriſing efficacy, its operation is ſo gentle that it is given to venereal patients is a ſtate of pregnancy, with the utmoſt ſafety, and performs a cure without diſturbing the ſyſtem, or producing any of thoſe diſagreeable effects inſeparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe, with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

ANDERSON's PILLS.
GOWLAND's LOTION.

☞ *A liberal allowance made wholeſale purchaſers by application to Lee & Co. Baltimore. Country Printers and Storekeepers will find it advantageous to keep a conſtant ſupply of the above Medicines, and will be treated with on liberal terms.—Lee & Co. will give the higheſt prices in caſh for* BLACK SNAKE ROOT, GINSENG *and* BEE'S WAX.

November 16.

☞ NOTE—The above Medicines are alſo ſold by John Shaw, at the Poſt-Office, Aexandria.